

AFTER a five-week recess in which the intervening Richmann trial made it seem much longer, the Fourth Circuit convened this week for its last term before the general elections. August 15. While no adjournment date has not yet been fixed, there is general agreement among the parties to call it quits by the end of June — perhaps a week earlier — so that all hands can devote themselves exclusively to the campaign.



PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

<u>Bay</u>	<u>Horse Carrier</u>	<u>To</u>
WYN.	9245 TWY	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
May 14	9246 FL AL	Zurich, London
	9247 WL AL	Rome, Vienna
	9248 WL AL	Rome, New York
	9249 ALITALIA	Rome
	1002 HELA	Athens, Rome, London
	1003 OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100 EL AL	Rome
	1200 EL AL	Istanbul
	1000 AVE FRANKS	Bomb. Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	1205 DODAC	Tehran
	1045 EL AL	Tehran
	7000 WL AL	Johannesburg

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT			
Day	Date	s/s	to :
THUR.	May 15	MENASHIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples.
WED.	May 17	MARNARA	Larnaca, Iskenderun, Heraklion, Istanbul
THUR.	May 18	ATHENA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Brindisi, Lissabon, Bordeaux, Gibraltar, New York
FRI.	May 19	EION	Sharmat, Mediterranean Cruise.
FRI.	May 19	HEHEL	

Tel. 2-5-9:	25 Nabe, Akad Ha'am	Tel. 67894 (2 lines)
Jerusalem:	1 Nabe, Khionon Hamalka	Tel. 24328/9
S a t a:	25 Nabe, Ha'atmanut	Tel. 4321/2
Be'erot:	Nabe, Nard	Tel. 221622
Tel. 2-5-9:		Tel. 273132

THE Eichmann trial, entering its second month of "shooting" is a different matter.

ments, and even the three-
parties, and the witnesses
getting bleary-eyed as the
pile in front of them grew
higher and higher. Each will
be given a few minutes to
study and this is no easy
job. Eichmann who gener-
ally sits indifferent in his
front row class, shows an
extreme interest every time
a document is submitted.
Apparently he feels that his
fate depends much more on
the documents than the docu-
ments — for in them he, his
superiors and his subordi-
nates bear witness against
him.

There is a vast difference
between the most harrowing
stories of brutality and mur-
der and the documents. For
many of the witness victims
never even heard of Eichmann
till long after the event. But
for the SS officers, the trans-
fer from one SS officer to an-
other seeking advice on how
to deal with individual Jews
and the Jewish population in
"Eichmann suggests

Of the ten witnesses Dr.
Servatius has asked to bring
evidence will not be allowed
to give oral testimony. Only
written evidence is admissi-
ble. Only two are being permitted
to come. The only thing the
State Attorney says is that
the two men were members
of criminal organizations —
the R.R.A. and the Reich
Security Staff Office, which
were the two main organs
of the Gestapo.

The decision to let them
come aroused much bitter
controversy in the Jewish
ranks. Why should the Israeli
law be waived in this mat-
ter? Why should not these
men be tried by the Israeli
courts? Dr. Servatius and
Walter Huppenkothen
be charged here with belong-
ing to this criminal organiza-
tion, is a very good argu-
ment. The Attorney General
— who stressed that he was
speaking for the Government
— noted that he would
like to give the accused every
chance of defending himself.

A RAB economic warfare deal for the Alexandria as-
ssembly plant with Fiat in-

Parties

THE political air is filled with rumours, some of World Zionist Organization and the World Jewish Con-

The religious parties are in the most incongruous situation. Their voters are non-committed than those of any other party, but they cannot vote without substantial increase in strength and are severely handicapped by internal tensions and lack of funds. The position of Paulist August Gassner, leader of the Catholic party, is a case in point. Mr. Winyasch Mintz, is today a Cabinet Minister, is the least stable of

11th Place

ISRAEL put up an erratic showing to win 11th

Nevertheless, Israel put on a very good show in its first round of games. In the first round, Germany by 40-41. Team spirit was apparently restored, with Frisch shining brightly. The lineup also pleased the fans as they promised they would surprise. They again played well, but were again defeated by Bulgaria leading at the halftime 27-31. They finally lost 42-48. Israel reached the second round, but because of lack of condition and adequate preparation told in the first match of this round they were again defeated 30-37 but withered badly in the second half to lose 51-64. The team was of very poor performance. Israel was losing to Romania 43-52, France 41-64 and Poland 40-54. Israel was again in wins over Turkey 37-50 and East Germany 38-56. Israel needed a mere shadow of a chance to reach the fifth of the team which can fifth

A STARTLING increase in

The increase in the salaries of secondary school teachers, achieved after a dispute lasting several years that culminated in the 33-day strike that concluded last month, has been accompanied by a proportionate pay increase for the primary school teachers, who are determined to prevent any widening of the differential between the two categories. It is reminiscent of the struggle put up by the senior civil servants two years ago, likewise for a rise in salary. Their victory here too entailed a pay increase for all grades.

THE announcement that the Dead Sea Works would

The Rains C

THE cold front that moved

THE LATEST BEST SELLER

WHATEVER else may be

Before announcing the engagement, Hussein took every possible precaution to anticipate the shock and disarm his critics. Rumours circulating in Beirut have it that when he first submitted the matter before his Council of Ministers he met

ame...Again

"MUNA"

As usual, Hussein's address to his people was long-winded and full of empty phrases. It was also extremely pathetic and sentimental.

It took him a lot of apolo-

Kuwaitization

Reeking of the unsavoury
smell of imperialism, the re-

Meanwhile, "Kuwaitization" is proceeding, with Britain

Those were the days..

DUBEK
FOR
EVERY
TASTE

"Rooms and flats to let..." Tel Aviv 1933—the days before key money was invented.

Should old acquaintance be forgot
and never brought to light—
light up a DUBEK cigarette,
it's still the same delight.

DUBEK LTD THE PIONEERS OF THE JEWISH CIGARETTE INDUSTRY, FOUNDED 1926

Should old acquaintance be forgot
and never brought to light—
light up a DUBEK cigarette,
it's still the same delight.

DUBEK LTD THE PIONEERS OF THE JEWISH CIGARETTE INDUSTRY, FOUNDED 1926

INTERVIEWPOINTS

INHUMANITY TO MAN

WHEN the Romans suppressed the revolt of Spartacus the gladiator, they crucified 6,000 rebels along the road from Capua to Rome. Julius Caesar, noted for clemency, cut off the right hands of thousands of prisoners when he defeated Vercingetorix, the Gaul. Tamerlane, the Mongol, built a pyramid of 80,000 skulls at Delhi. Peter the Great, the spiritual predecessor of Stalin, built a similar pyramid at Poltava. Stalin tried to persuade two million kulaks that the collectivized ideal offers the perfect life — and death. The Spaniards wiped out the Incas in the name of the most gentle of man's spiritual leaders: Americans did the same to the Red Indians. Since the dawn of history, man's inhumanity to man has been a constant theme. But never had there been a system of extermination so perfect, so subtle and so methodically cold-blooded as that alleged to have been directed by the balding bespectacled man sitting busy with his notes behind the bullet-proof glass in the Beit Ha'am courtroom. Martin Agronsky (left), the noted U.S. commentator, and Dom Moraes, the young Indian poet, dissect the Eichmann trial.

TALKING to Martin Agronsky is a rather disturbing experience for anybody who knew his late uncle, Gershom Agmon. Martin Agronsky not only resembles Gershom in appearance but he has many of his mannerisms and tricks of speech, although in a less pronounced manner. He is typical of the modern, intelligent American newspaperman — affable, courteous, well-informed and by no means opinionated. Nobody deriving their impression of the prototype of newspapermen from Ben Hecht's "Front Page" or from countless films would recognize the new model of a seeker after the news.

Agronsky goes where the headlines of the world news are to be found. He is reporting the Eichmann trial for N.Y.C. Before coming to cover it he spent two months reading masses of material on the Nazi regime. He discussed the legal aspects of the trial with three of the greatest jurists in America. Two of them advised him that there could be no objection to Israel trying Eichmann provided the trial was conducted strictly according to recognized principles of judicial process and the accused given a completely fair trial with all the protections made available by law. They said that there were numerous legal precedents for trying a man who had been kidnapped and brought within the court's jurisdiction. Israel was an obvious venue because many of the witnesses were in this country and no international tribunals were available. In 1946 they accepted the Nuremberg trials. There were three possible courses open: release, assassination or trial. The third alternative was the only one which could be considered.

The minority opinion of the jurist with whom Agronsky talked was that the trial was full of dangers, particularly as a precedent. Fears were expressed that other Nazis might be tried and kidnapped, or that people alleged to have committed political offenses would be sought in other countries. This jurist's feeling was that the legality of the Nuremberg trials was doubtful and that it would have been better in the long run for the cause of justice if Eichmann had been allowed to go free.

Agronsky himself has no doubt that the trial is justified and adds that the conduct has been remarkable for its scrupulous fairness. He thinks that Israel is fortunate in having a man of the force and personality of Justice Moshe Landau to control the proceedings. Despite the strain of hearing so much heart-rending evidence, the judges have maintained "an atmosphere of antiseptic legality" added Agronsky, who thought that Hauser's

opening reply to Servatius on the law was a model which made it clear that Eichmann was appearing in a court of law, not in a theatre or circus. The only doubt Agronsky has is that the defence may argue that he has been prejudiced by the refusal to become all the witnesses to come to Israel under guarantees of immunity, but he points out that prosecutors in ordinary trials do not give such blanket promises to suspected conspirators or malefactors whom the defence may wish to call. The real question is that the guilt of Eichmann should be proved beyond reasonable doubt.

DOM Moraes is a very different type from Martin Agronsky. His official religion, he says, is probably Christianity, and his father's is the Catholic Church. (In 50 years I will be able to say "My sainted aunt" with some truth," he comments.) But he himself does not practice Christianity or any worship other than that of the perfect use of words. Although he is still in his twenties, he is full of great distinction and has been awarded the Hawthornden Prize for Poetry. He has lived for many years in England, and represents "Encounter" as well as his father's Indian newspaper, the Indian Express, at the trial. While in Israel he has become interested in Hebrew poetry and is busy translating verse by Y. Carmi. He explains that the technique he uses for translating a language he does not understand is to have the poet read his verses to him hour after hour until he catches the rhythm of the thought and of the words. The meaning is explained to him and he then produces his translation.

He sees the capture and trial of Adolf Eichmann as acts of dramatic and poetic justice. The very point argued by the defence that the State of Israel did not exist when the crimes were committed is part of this rhythm of justice. The State, he says, is a series of events, a result of the Nazi attempt at genocide, and he finds something rather beautiful in Israel's decision to try him. He brings him before a court of law in the Jewish Homeland. He adds that he has a curious identification with him in the long run for the cause of justice if Eichmann had been allowed to go free.

Agronsky himself has no doubt that the trial is justified and adds that the conduct has been remarkable for its scrupulous fairness. He thinks that Israel is fortunate in having a man of the force and personality of Justice Moshe Landau to control the proceedings. Despite the strain of hearing so much heart-rending evidence, the judges have maintained "an atmosphere of antiseptic legality" added Agronsky, who thought that Hauser's

opening reply to Servatius on the law was a model which made it clear that Eichmann was appearing in a court of law, not in a theatre or circus. The only doubt Agronsky has is that the defence may argue that he has been prejudiced by the refusal to become all the witnesses to come to Israel under guarantees of immunity, but he points out that prosecutors in ordinary trials do not give such blanket promises to suspected conspirators or malefactors whom the defence may wish to call. The real question is that the guilt of Eichmann should be proved beyond reasonable doubt.

He sees the capture and trial of Adolf Eichmann as acts of dramatic and poetic justice. The very point argued by the defence that the State of Israel did not exist when the crimes were committed is part of this rhythm of justice. The State, he says, is a series of events, a result of the Nazi attempt at genocide, and he finds something rather beautiful in Israel's decision to try him. He brings him before a court of law in the Jewish Homeland. He adds that he has a curious identification with him in the long run for the cause of justice if Eichmann had been allowed to go free.

Agronsky himself has no doubt that the trial is justified and adds that the conduct has been remarkable for its scrupulous fairness. He thinks that Israel is fortunate in having a man of the force and personality of Justice Moshe Landau to control the proceedings. Despite the strain of hearing so much heart-rending evidence, the judges have maintained "an atmosphere of antiseptic legality" added Agronsky, who thought that Hauser's

Agronsky himself has no doubt that the trial is justified and adds that the conduct has been remarkable for its scrupulous fairness. He thinks that Israel is fortunate in having a man of the force and personality of Justice Moshe Landau to control the proceedings. Despite the strain of hearing so much heart-rending evidence, the judges have maintained "an atmosphere of antiseptic legality" added Agronsky, who thought that Hauser's

Agronsky himself has no doubt that the trial is justified and adds that the conduct has been remarkable for its scrupulous fairness. He thinks that Israel is fortunate in having a man of the force and personality of Justice Moshe Landau to control the proceedings. Despite the strain of hearing so much heart-rending evidence, the judges have maintained "an atmosphere of antiseptic legality" added Agronsky, who thought that Hauser's

He sees the capture and trial of Adolf Eichmann as acts of dramatic and poetic justice. The very point argued by the defence that the State of Israel did not exist when the crimes were committed is part of this rhythm of justice. The State, he says, is a series of events, a result of the Nazi attempt at genocide, and he finds something rather beautiful in Israel's decision to try him. He brings him before a court of law in the Jewish Homeland. He adds that he has a curious identification with him in the long run for the cause of justice if Eichmann had been allowed to go free.

Agronsky himself has no doubt that the trial is justified and adds that the conduct has been remarkable for its scrupulous fairness. He thinks that Israel is fortunate in having a man of the force and personality of Justice Moshe Landau to control the proceedings. Despite the strain of hearing so much heart-rending evidence, the judges have maintained "an atmosphere of antiseptic legality" added Agronsky, who thought that Hauser's

Agronsky himself has no doubt that the trial is justified and adds that the conduct has been remarkable for its scrupulous fairness. He thinks that Israel is fortunate in having a man of the force and personality of Justice Moshe Landau to control the proceedings. Despite the strain of hearing so much heart-rending evidence, the judges have maintained "an atmosphere of antiseptic legality" added Agronsky, who thought that Hauser's

Agronsky himself has no doubt that the trial is justified and adds that the conduct has been remarkable for its scrupulous fairness. He thinks that Israel is fortunate in having a man of the force and personality of Justice Moshe Landau to control the proceedings. Despite the strain of hearing so much heart-rending evidence, the judges have maintained "an atmosphere of antiseptic legality" added Agronsky, who thought that Hauser's

He sees the capture and trial of Adolf Eichmann as acts of dramatic and poetic justice. The very point argued by the defence that the State of Israel did not exist when the crimes were committed is part of this rhythm of justice. The State, he says, is a series of events, a result of the Nazi attempt at genocide, and he finds something rather beautiful in Israel's decision to try him. He brings him before a court of law in the Jewish Homeland. He adds that he has a curious identification with him in the long run for the cause of justice if Eichmann had been allowed to go free.

Agronsky himself has no doubt that the trial is justified and adds that the conduct has been remarkable for its scrupulous fairness. He thinks that Israel is fortunate in having a man of the force and personality of Justice Moshe Landau to control the proceedings. Despite the strain of hearing so much heart-rending evidence, the judges have maintained "an atmosphere of antiseptic legality" added Agronsky, who thought that Hauser's

Agronsky himself has no doubt that the trial is justified and adds that the conduct has been remarkable for its scrupulous fairness. He thinks that Israel is fortunate in having a man of the force and personality of Justice Moshe Landau to control the proceedings. Despite the strain of hearing so much heart-rending evidence, the judges have maintained "an atmosphere of antiseptic legality" added Agronsky, who thought that Hauser's

Agronsky himself has no doubt that the trial is justified and adds that the conduct has been remarkable for its scrupulous fairness. He thinks that Israel is fortunate in having a man of the force and personality of Justice Moshe Landau to control the proceedings. Despite the strain of hearing so much heart-rending evidence, the judges have maintained "an atmosphere of antiseptic legality" added Agronsky, who thought that Hauser's

GUARANTEES OF SECURITY

ARMS POLICY: AN ANSWER TO MEIR Y'ARI

By Moshe Dayan

IN an article entitled "Election Bugbears" published in "Al Hamishmar" on April 28, Mr. Meir Y'ari takes issue with my article, "Security Policy: No Alternative," published in The Jerusalem Post and "Ha'aretz" on April 14.

It is not my business, nor is it the place, to analyse our foreign policy. But why does Mr. Y'ari think this policy is based on a dead end, and does not know what Mr. Y'ari thinks we should have achieved with our foreign policy, but I think we have achieved a good deal through the ties we have established with various nations — ties which have made it possible for us to receive considerable economic help to strengthen our military establishment, to develop our commercial ties, and to forge early and important links with most of the newly independent African states. The latter is, to a great extent, the focus of all our efforts in the field of international relations, and not only have we not failed in it, but we must actually take care lest others get an exaggerated notion of our capacity and build up expectations which we shall not be able to fulfil.

Refugee Problem. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Y'ari considers the Arab refugee problem our supreme foreign policy failure. Actually, I should be astonished to learn that anyone considers this matter solely a function of foreign policy, but we are not dealing with definitions here but with the matter itself.

We find in Mr. Y'ari's article a definition of his stand on the refugee question. Mr. Y'ari calls for the absorption by Israel of a certain number of refugees (they are very careful indeed not to say just how many) "when and only when, peace has



come," and goes on to stress that "the overwhelming majority of the refugees must be resettled outside the borders of Israel."

If Mr. Y'ari really considers Israel's policy on the refugee question as having reached a dead end, and if he proposes his party as an "alternative" (in partnership with Abud Ha'avoda, which spurns Mr. Y'ari's partnership in the coming elections), does he think the formulation quoted above is likely to bring about the desired change? What is the difference between this and what Mr. Sharret proposed when he was Foreign Minister? I would suggest that Mr. Y'ari try his proposal out on Arab leaders. I fear that the leaders of Arabia would consider it more a continuation of the policy than an alternative to it. And if Mr. Y'ari really considers the solution of the Arab refugee problem, the touchstone of our foreign policy, and our isolation in this matter a failure, there is no prospect whatever that his proposal (even if Israel were to agree to it) could improve our situation.

In the article you find the blunt political fact that Mr. Y'ari implicitly and unequivocally rejects the idea of negotiating with French and West German authorities or with the State Department, because these despotic missions have no purpose, and security for Israel. But what does Mr. Y'ari offer? If the arms we acquire from France are almost completely (and this while Messrs. Benveniste and Barzilai every Sunday attend the meetings of the Israeli Cabinet on the left flank as suits them — and participate in a Government that is in "almost total bondage" to France and the U.S.), it follows that we must cease acquiring these arms. Are the Israel Defence Forces really obligated to make do with the Messerschmitts and the Czech rifles we acquired from Czechoslovakia in 1948?

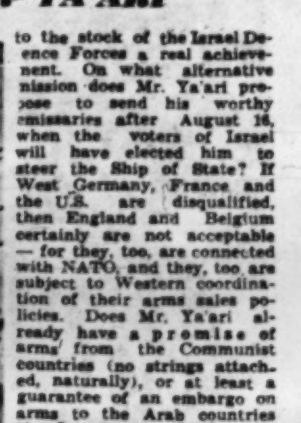
No Alternative. We get our arms piecemeal from a number of countries. As a member of the "Clue of Stoooges" (who helped buy these arms) I do not recall anyone being especially pleased about this. As a matter of fact they were rather worried that they would fail to get what was needed, and they considered every tank, airplane or submarine added



to the stock of the Israel Defence Forces a real achievement. On what alternative mission does Mr. Y'ari propose to send his worthy emissaries after August 16, when the voters of Israel will have elected him to steer the Ship of State? If West Germany, France and the U.S. are disqualified, then England and Belgium certainly are not acceptable — for they, too, are connected with NATO, and they, too, are subject to Western coordination of their arms sales policies. Does Mr. Y'ari already have a promise of arms from the Communist countries (no strings attached, naturally), or at least a guarantee of no embargo on arms to the Arab countries if Israel stops sending "stooge gangs" to bargain with Western Generals and Ministers?

The Eisenhower Doctrine proclaimed that the President of the United States had the power to send his country to the aid of any Middle Eastern country requesting assistance against Communist aggression. I do not know whether Israel appealed to the aid of any Middle Eastern country, but I do know that I never had and do not now have any reservations whatsoever as to the wisdom of more I am quite ready to accept from the Soviet Union an undertaking to send the Red Army to our assistance if we should be attacked, but, of course, only if our Government should request such assistance.

Anyone who is interested in peace for Israel and for the Middle East in general should also be interested in Israel's possessing a deterrent power that will once and for all dissuade the Arab from any part directed toward the conquest and annihilation of Israel. With all due respect for the Israel Defence Forces, an announcement by one of the world's great powers that it will come to Israel's aid if she is attacked is likely to be a decisive deterrent.



Reliance on Deterrent. NOW even if we had such an agreement with any power, or a guarantee, or any kind of assurance, we should still not be able to place our reliance on it, but would have to go on strengthening the Defence Forces as much as possible. But it would be an important addition to our security, and I do not understand why we must reject out of hand a guarantee which, in addition to the deterrent effect, would ensure that we would not stand alone if we lacked the wherewithal to withstand the attack.

To the best of my knowledge, Israel has never offered to accept any part directed against the Soviet Union or against any other country, and all our political and security efforts have been made within the framework of the Middle East and with the single purpose of defending ourselves against aggression.

What does Mr. Y'ari propose instead? That we in Egypt's good will? Why are all the other countries in the world permitted to make mutual security pacts of their own, when no concern dangles confronts them, while Israel, in the face of a very real danger, is forbidden to seek allies to guarantee her security?

Anyone who offers himself and his policy as an alternative to the present approach must show that it is more useful than mere scorn and sarcasm for Israel's security policy and those who carry it out.

THE DEVIL ONLY KNOWS...?

PROFESSOR von Braun had been sitting at his desk all night, his eyes fixed on the clock. The well-known scientist had slept badly these past few nights prior to the launching of the second space man. Now and then he wrote down a few lines in the margin of drafted projects lying on his desk, corrected, inserted, something — the image of despair. Just a week ago the "Impetator" rocket had been sent to orbit in the presence of 200 local and foreign journalists. The huge missile had risen to a height of 16 metres, and the second stage had ejected window-panels still covering the surrounding area.

Sketches and mathematical formulae turned into a haze before the scientist's eyes. His belief in the technical know-how of the West has been shaken long ago, the gap widens day by day. Gagarin... Gagarin... 10-6-8-7-4-4-2-1 — he mumbled — smash-boom!

Suddenly a smell of sulphur entered his nostrils. A dim image, shimmering with greenish light, began to take shape in the corner of his eye. The guest was attired in a red bomber-jacket, and a sparkling black pump on

one foot, the other — a hoof. — Good evening, Professor! — Go to hell! — That's where I come from. Von Braun's interest was aroused. To tell the truth, he had long been expecting the devil's visit. After all, Dr. Faust was of German origin as well. — I have been sent by the all-powerful rulers of the devil to tempt you, sir — said the devil — is the soul for sale? — Yes! (An opportunity)

— All right, we launched space-ships too. What did I say, space-ships? Space-ships! Shepard goes up in a tomato compared with Gagarin's locomotive! We send monkeys, and they — elephants! We take pictures of our installations on the earth, and the other side of the moon! The hell is that possible? All of humanity asks that question! What has been going on here all these years?

— A thousand pardons — the devil quivered under his strong fingers — after all — I wasn't... I didn't... — You wanted to buy my soul? — screamed Professor von Braun — please! I'll give you the whole world for that maddening secret!

By Ephraim Kishon

— Excellent! You'll get a mountain of gold for it! — I have that already. — External youth. — The devil and the devil's after? — World-wide fame? — Nonsense! I mean, I am well enough known as a writer. — What then do you want? — Von Braun rose from behind his desk, approached the devil and caught him by his shirt-buttons. — What do I want? — he roared in his face, shaking him back and forth — you're still thinking? I want to know why the Russians are

By Ephraim Kishon

— Excellent! You'll get a mountain of gold for it! — I have that already. — External youth. — The devil and the devil's after? — World-wide fame? — Nonsense! I mean, I am well enough known as a writer. — What then do you want? — Von Braun rose from behind his desk, approached the devil and caught him by his shirt-buttons. — What do I want? — he roared in his face, shaking him back and forth — you're still thinking? I want to know why the Russians are

By Ephraim Kishon

By Ephraim Kishon

By Ephraim Kishon

By Ephraim Kishon

Classified Advertisements

Published on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays. Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices.

JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Habaratzel.

TEL AVIV: 23 Nahlat Binyamin.

NATANYA: A. Pompan, 9 Rehov Herzl.

HAIFA: A. 34 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

RAMAT GAN: Nahal Lachan, 31 Rehov Herzl.

Advertisements also accepted through all recognized agencies.

ELEGANT furnished room with 3 beds to let, kitchen, refrigerator, bath, telephone, gas, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

TO LET for key money, 11-room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

WANTED to buy 2 or 3 room flat, 12,500, Abu Tur, Ramat Gushan, 14, 15 minutes, Enquire in Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl, 31 Rehov Herzl.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, central heating, large room and all facilities, central Rehov, Jerusalem, apply Tel. 3156, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (no agents).

sale at bargain price. Phone 32000. Tel Aviv (8-10 a.m.).

HIGH FIDELITY Radio-Patent, L.P. records, 45, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5

Pioneer Printing Company's Shares Traded

Inadequate Prospects Detracted from Achievements, Prospects

By Our Economic Editor

THE order of priorities for the official approval of capital issues is not known to the public at large and it is sometimes influenced by considerations which have little to do with pure economic criteria. However, this does not apply to the case of Lewin-Epstein Ltd. The Colours Printing Co. has been cited as a particularly suitable industry for this country, due to its dependence on very skilled manpower and on traditional Jewish crafts and to its high increment of added value. Indeed, there have been a number of attempts to develop Jerusalem as an international printing centre, and an investigation of the reasons for their failure would make a fascinating historical study. During the past few years, however, with the growth of the Israeli economy, discarded plans have been revived again, and the printing industry has chalked up remarkable progress. Figures for the home market are not available, but exports have soared from \$257,000 in 1955 to \$1,460,000 in 1960 of which religious publications now account for less than one-half, and in addition a good start has been made with the export of commercial printing items such as labels, greeting cards, pictures and stamps, which brought in \$217,000 in 1958 and \$350,000 in 1960.

These figures do not include the export of Israeli stamps, which is still sagging after the peak of 1957.

Favourable Prospects

Moreover, prospects for further expansion are favourable due to the high standard attained by a number of Israeli printers and the good connections they have established abroad. It is against this background that one must assess the expansion undertaken by the Lewin-Epstein company, one of the leading enterprises in this field.

The printing plant, set up in 1930, was the first in this country to engage in metal decorating and letter printing, and in the photo-litho branch. With its offset department, the plant is now the biggest of its kind in Israel. Production includes a diversified list of colour printings of packaging and advertisement material, art reproductions, maps, posters, brochures, illustrated books, labels, banners, cigarette and chocolate boxes, metal-decorated boxes, etc. A major part of the products go to our export industries, including citrus and tourist products, and to tourist agencies. The plant also prints

many of our postage stamps and has turned out first-class books — such as "Views of the Biblical World" and "Altneuland" — which have won high reputations abroad. In view of the steadily increasing home demand and the good prospects for orders for offset work from the U.S. and from several new states in Africa and in Asia, Lewin-Epstein has expanded its works considerably, enlarging the printing-down section, ordering new equipment, etc. The company has also introduced systematic quality control, the aim of keeping up with international standards and reducing costs.

Higher Output

The amount of work executed has increased steadily, reaching 11,446,000 in the year ending March 1960. This was almost double the figure for 1955/56. The past year brought another increase of about 15 per cent. Sales of materials (paper, cardboard and tin) account for only 5 per cent of the total amount. The increase in the production of stamps has gradually declined (to 15 per cent of the total in 1959/60). Wages account for two-thirds of the production costs, and the value added is as high as 90 per cent. The net profit before taxation has risen even more than sales, the total amounting to 11 per cent in 1957/58 to 13 per cent in the following two years. It is of interest that financing expenses amounted to only 11,57,000 in 1959/60, and seem to have been less in the past year.

Poor Prospects

Unfortunately, the prospects published for the share issue provides almost no information on how the announced expansion is to be carried out and is a poor record in several other respects. Sales proceeds are not all but the red, then all blue, then all yellow, and finally black areas. Each presents a very partial and misleading truth, and may be said to have little connection with the original image. These are printed in superimposition so that the final total is built up of tiny dots — a sort of pointillism — as a look with a magnifying lens at any apparent greens or browns will show.

Male Retouchers

When all these mountains have been moved to bring forth the negatives, the retouchers go to work with snail's snail, keen eyesight and painstaking judgement. All are men, by the way, though this would seem to be an excellent field for women.

Here the mysteries of Four-Colour Separation appear. As is generally but vaguely known, colour reproduction of photographs or illustrations involves photographing the picture four or more times with filters that eliminate

the past year. To be sure, 4 per cent of the sales volume and 12 per cent of the gross profit may be considered high by the standards of advanced industrial countries, but in Israel these figures can be regarded as conservative.

The company's fixed assets have been valued as of March 31, 1960, the write-up amounting to 11,11,000, of which more than half was accounted for by land and buildings. Of the resultant capital reserve account, 11,05,000 was used for distributing bonus shares to the founding owners. The balance sheet for the end of February, 1961, (not audited) shows total fixed assets at 11,17,000 (including the Employees' Compensation Reserve, which is however not yet fully adequate), and current assets at 11,07,000, against which current liabilities and the short-term portion of the long-term loans amounted to only 11,04,000. In addition, there were 11,01,000 in loans due after 12 months. After the successful issue of 11,05,000 shares at a premium of 20 per cent, the company is now a liquid indeed — as a matter of fact, it has enough cash to double its producing capacity.

Poor Prospects

Unfortunately, the prospects published for the share issue provides almost no information on how the announced expansion is to be carried out and is a poor record in several other respects. Sales proceeds are not

broken down by home and foreign markets; the depreciation and profit prospects are not clearly described; and an uninitiated investor would in vain look for illumination concerning the crucial question of dividend prospects.

It is a pity that no care has been taken to correct these shortcomings, although the prospectus contains a great many data of lesser importance because there can hardly have been reason for window-dressing or white-washing. In the past three years the company's cash dividends (after tax) have been 10 per cent, 12 per cent and 12,50,000 for 1958/59 and 12,75,000 for 1959/60, and to 11,05,000 for 1960/61. The 8 per cent dividend guaranteed to the holders of the new preferred ordinary B shares would require 11,05,000 annually, and a similar rate of dividend for the entire paid-up share capital would call for 11,44,000.

In view of the expansion planned there is no reason why these amounts should not be easily earned, in particular since the peak of depreciation allocations for the company's present assets under the current income tax regulations has already been passed. However, more information in this respect could perhaps have inspired confidence in the company's prospects and prevented the curious spectacle of its shares being traded below their issue price a couple of days after the issue was heavily oversubscribed.

Four Colours Make a Myriad

By HELGA DUDMAN

YOU will go through the entire Lewin-Epstein printing plant, extending over a vast area of Ben-Yam, without finding a single piece of type. Lewin-Epstein employs offset figures in photo-lithography, which involves photographing a previously typeset and printed page onto sensitized metal plates and printing from them. The result is much of the type-setting for Lewin-Epstein; the former thus has the headaches of proof-reading while the latter has the headaches of reproducing exact values.

The photographic negatives — the heart of this method — come from nothing like a photograph. They are made by a process that takes up two rooms has its shutter end in a developing room where sink temperature is carefully controlled. (The whole plant is air-conditioned, not for the comfort of the employees but for the

health of paper and equipment.) Another room is instrument in the photocopying. "A very nice machine," observes an executive, lovingly putting its submarine-like dial in operation. It opens into two massive halves and permits small photographs to be reprinted on the expense of metal plates by a simple mechanical click.

Male Retouchers

When all these mountains have been moved to bring forth the negatives, the retouchers go to work with snail's snail, keen eyesight and painstaking judgement. All are men, by the way, though this would seem to be an excellent field for women.

Here the mysteries of Four-Colour Separation appear. As is generally but vaguely known, colour reproduction of photographs or illustrations involves photographing the picture four or more times with filters that eliminate

all but the red, then all blue, then all yellow, and finally black areas. Each presents a very partial and misleading truth, and may be said to have little connection with the original image. These are printed in superimposition so that the final total is built up of tiny dots — a sort of pointillism — as a look with a magnifying lens at any apparent greens or browns will show.

In use at this department are some intriguing devices: a "colour guide" for instance, is somewhat on the principle of a mileage chart but instead of showing distances between cities there are graduated colour squares guiding the retoucher to colour mixtures and desired shades. Another is a "densitometer," an elaborate instrument measuring intensity of colour in terms of percentage. Here, too, are well-guarded package designs for as yet unveiled products.

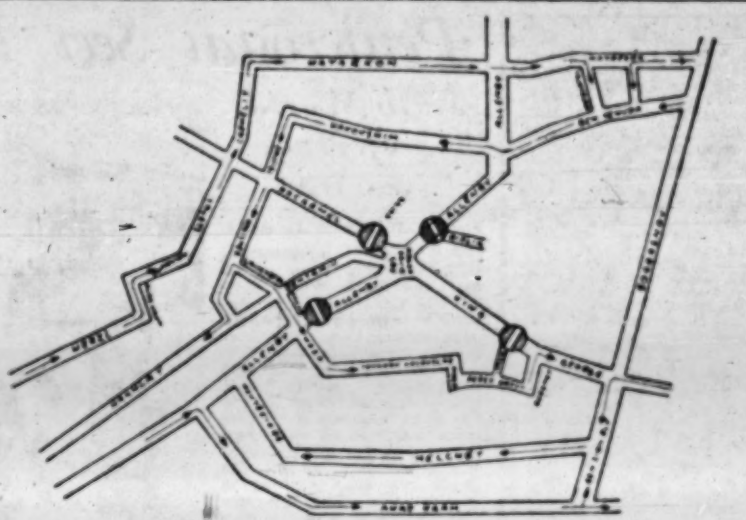
Sparkling Stamps

Elsewhere in a small noisy room a table topped with thousands of little balls — each of a different colour — is being used to transfer the negatives to a specially ground, in another small room, and quiet, post-office employees pour over stamps produced by Lewin-Epstein. If these stamps printed in three or four colours seem to you more brilliant and sparkling than the simpler ones, it is because they are made in this plant. The company is anxious to become a recognized supplier on the world market. Already, letters stamped in Africa bear stamps printed in Jerusalem and its plans contemplate supplying Central American countries.

Still elsewhere, in a long and a chain-like manner, perhaps the closest thing to a newspaper press — operates night and day. But on this endless production chain travel the sheets of metal plates for the "metal decorating" department; for in addition to paper labels, some are printed in colours and blue ink. Afterwards the sheets are dried in ovens — these, compartment after compartment, alternating red and blue imprints with unflattering energy; it will soon have a four-colour sister. Piled in high stacks, the completed sheets are perhaps thirty or more — await final inspection and shipment.

Finally, in the huge press room, all the results come together. There is a new two-colour press, among others, alternating red and blue imprints with unflattering energy; it will soon have a four-colour sister. Piled in high stacks, the completed sheets are perhaps thirty or more — await final inspection and shipment.

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."



Tel Aviv Pedestrians to Go Underground

By ZETEV SCHUL

Jerusalem Post Staff Writer

PEDESTRIANS crossing Tel Aviv's throbbing Magen David Adom Square will go underground as of this summer with the completion of two underground street-crossings.

The square, which links five of the city's main traffic arteries, carries a day-time traffic of 24,000 vehicles and some 50,000 pedestrians. Traffic often slows up during rush hours, hopelessly blocking side-street connections to Allenby road while crowds of pedestrians crowd narrow sidewalks, hoping to "beat the lights" in a frenzied dash across the road.

The 11,600,000 underground crossing project was launched on Tuesday, all west-bound traffic to points north of Rehov Bograshov being now diverted through Ahad Ha'am and Maseh. Linked to Bograshov via the Ben Zion Blvd. (from Ahad Ha'am), or via Maseh, Yohanan Haazndar, Peretz Hayot and King

George to Bograshov. An alternative direct westbound road will lead through Herzl, Ahad Ha'am, Yavetz and Rehov Hayarkon, providing access to the entire length of Ben Yehuda from Mograbi Square northwards.

East-bound traffic is diverted through Ben Yehuda, Mograbi Square and Hakovshim and turns east into Kalisher and Nahlat Ben-Yamin.

60-Day Pledge

The contractors, Messrs. Hiran, are pledged to reopen Allenby Road to traffic within 60 days. Police permission for the construction project stipulated that the contractor should carry out the operation in three continuous shifts and that, in the event of unforeseen complications, all efforts would be made to reopen at least one traffic lane.

Six companies placed their bids for the tender, which calls for the construction of two reinforced concrete marble-lined tunnels. One of them will bisect Allenby Road at

the eastern outlet of the square, the other at the Allenby Cinema. Each will be 14 metres long, four metres wide and 2.65 metres high.

Planned innovations include this city's first escalators, to be installed at a later date in both tunnels. It is understood that the municipality is still hawking at the 11,100,000 in purchase tax demanded by the Treasury for the 11,100,000 escalators.

The 60-day Allenby Road block will call not only for traffic diversions but also for a reorganization of parking space in many parts of the city. The municipality's engineering department has prepared a comprehensive plan, presented in pamphlet form, providing 13 pages of maps and instructions for the benefit of the police and municipal traffic inspectors.

Meanwhile, all the underground water pipes, telephone lines and sewerage lines at Magen David Square have been rerouted in anticipation of the shattering blast of the pneumatic hammers and shot-drillers. Shopkeepers and residents in the area are steeling themselves for their 60 day ordeal of dust and noise.

Paper Mill Solves Problems

IN the first quarter of 1961 production at the Hadera paper mill averaged 2,180 tons a month as compared with 3,125 tons in the preceding September-November period. Is a drop of 30 per cent. Technical hitch in putting the new paper machine into operation are cited as the reason for this decline. The difficulties are said, however, to have been overcome, so that production has been picked up. In the new pulp production division starting difficulties have also been overcome by a special device preventing choking on the production line.

The AFPM management is now confident it has solved the technical problems of the mill's expansion and looks forward to solving the financial problems as well. These stem from the fact that the cost of expansion had been underestimated by as much as 25 per cent, while output and earnings have lagged behind schedule. Moreover, the company has to carry increased

stocks of both raw material and finished products with its greater production volume. As a result, the company is now underfinanced by about 11,700,000, of which it needs at least 11,400,000 on a long-term basis.

Substantial though the amount is, raising it is not expected to present too great a difficulty for a 11,600,000 enterprise. It is understood a guarantee from the Industrial Bank of Israel, at convenient interest terms is being negotiated with a major financing body abroad. As an alternative scheme, a smaller loan from local banks and the issue of 11,200,000 of additional shares to be subscribed partly by the original group of investors have been envisaged.

For the time being interim financing by Israel banks has been arranged, backed by income from other sources or aid from relatives. The basic National Insurance pension is 11,400 per month for a single person and 11,600 for a couple, linked to the cost-of-living index at 267. That works out currently at about 11,448 for a single person and about 11,712 for a couple. Many of the other pensions are even lower.

Pensions based on the recipients' last income are

Stocks and Commodities

Tel Aviv Small Turnovers — Little Change

SMALL turnovers marked the week under review at the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and the investing public remained extremely cautious. After last week's general irregularity, the middle of this week was marked by a very mild upward swing. Developments point not to a flight from the stock market but to a certain hesitancy and price may be settling down at sound, non-speculative levels.

Compared to last week's prices the following securities held their ground: among investment trusts, PIA and IL Feuchtwanger; and among industrial shares, Alia, which even slightly improved. Also slightly improved were the new shares of LLDC, 1961 at 240, and Sahar Insurance at 255, on Wednesday.

In a survey given before the Knesset's Finance Committee, Mr. Zagagi, Chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, reported that

since it was set up in 1959 his agency had confirmed 11,700,000 in securities issues, of which 11,400,000 was in the country and 11,300,000 destined for abroad. Mr. Zagagi also expressed the view that speculation was the main cause of the recent irregularity in the local stock market.

By arrangement with I. L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

AMIRAGAS EXPORT TO WEST AFRICA

A first shipment of gas-filled cylinders from the Haifa refineries and Amiragas ovens, ranges, water heaters and heating stoves left Israel's shores last week for West Africa. The 200,000 shipment is now to be followed up by a team of Amiragas officials and technicians who will organize marketing and installations on the spot in collaboration with Swiss and African subsidiaries.

\$25,000 Loan

for TURNOVER CAPITAL required by existing approved industrial foreign undertaking in Israel.

11,600,000 in blocked account funds may also be considered. Israel Government approval — all payments of principal, 10% p.a. interest and bonus payable in foreign currency. Loan linked to the dollar secured by first mortgage.

Apply to: No. 70630, P.O.B. 1115, Tel Aviv.

Economic News in Brief

Ceylon's Inflation

Political unrest in Ceylon has gone hand-in-hand with the deterioration of the island's economic position. Over the past few years the government has repeatedly resorted to deficit financing due to the main in the expansion of social services, such as food subsidies and free education, which alone accounts for one-fifth of the total expenditure. State-controlled companies have also been operating at a loss, and wage increases have been granted without any corresponding rise in productivity. The increased spending power of the poorer classes has sharply boosted imports, and external assets have dropped by half since mid-1958. The present government has tackled the problem with great energy, first by clamping import restrictions on luxury goods, then by an all-round increase in import duties, and lastly by imposing credit restrictions. As a matter of fact, the trade deficit has been cut by the lower import of consumer goods. But as a result home prices have begun to rise and price controls had to be introduced. At the same time, the employment situation deteriorated because foreign investment was scared away by the high capital taxes, and the expansion of the tea and rubber industries slowed down. In order to provide means for production, the government has applied to the International Monetary Fund for a loan, but this would presumably be granted only on condition of a financial reform, and unless the balance of payments recovers in the next few months the devaluation cannot be ruled out.

Italy Strikes Oil

The trading policies of ENI-AGIP, Italy's state-controlled oil corporation, are expected to undergo a major change in the wake of the successful oil strike by a subsidiary, SIRIP, in the Persian Gulf. SIRIP is jointly owned by the National Iranian Oil Company and the Italian corporation, and its formation two years ago caused a considerable stir in world oil circles as Persia's participation in equity capital, without actual investment in it, guaranteed her one-half of the profits remaining after the customary payment of 50 per cent royalties. Several months ago oil was struck in the offshore area at a depth of 1,600 m. but drilling was continued: a richer stratum was found at a depth of 2,400 metres. The company plans to produce about 20,000 b.p.d. by 1962, and to increase output considerably in subsequent years. As a result, ENI-AGIP may at last secure its own oil supply while hitherto it was dependent on the relatively small output of the Sinalunga fields, which are also of low quality and on purchases from Russia. Last year it traded 1,000,000 tons of Russian oil against Italian steel pipes and pipeline equipment, and negotiations were reported concerning the extension of this agreement for the next five years. The purchase of 500,000 tons of Soviet oil with tankers and steel pipes, only one-third of which is required for Italy's own needs, was negotiated by AGIP through its sales network in Switzerland, Austria, Germany and other countries.

Penalizing Capital Export

While President Kennedy's suggestion of taxing the profits of American subsidiaries abroad has raised a storm of protest from American big business, it has been acclaimed by some British economists as a measure urgently required for their country. The present British tax system, they point out, was designed at a time when Britain had an excess of capital and accordingly encouraged the investment of British money abroad. But this is absurd at a time when Britain herself has not enough capital to finance all her home requirements. The export of capital should be penalized to improve the foreign currency budget.

Penalizing Capital Export

While President Kennedy's suggestion of taxing the profits of American subsidiaries abroad has raised a storm of protest from American big business, it has been acclaimed by some British economists as a measure urgently required for their country. The present British tax system, they point out, was designed at a time when Britain had an excess of capital and accordingly encouraged the investment of British money abroad. But this is absurd at a time when Britain herself has not enough capital to finance all her home requirements. The export of capital should be penalized to improve the foreign currency budget.

Bumper Budget Lesson

THE public should be excused for being confused over the foreign currency budget for the current year (1961/62) which has been published at the very moment when the country's economists are issuing warning noises concerning our monetary development.

One should have expected to find at least some signs of the deterioration in the balance of payments, particularly since one of the main arguments advanced for retrenchment at home has been that it would prevent the waste of precious foreign exchange. Instead, the budget exceeds the most optimistic expectations not only with regard to the total means at our disposal, but also with regard to where they are to be used.

The anticipated aggregate revenue of almost \$200m. this year is twice as much as in the early fifties, and one-third more than in 1957. Moreover, the export of goods and services will cover one-half of our foreign currency spending, while grants-in-aid, including German Reparations, will account for only 10 per cent of it.

To be sure, part of the rest will be obtained by piling up debts. But first, it is scheduled to add up to no more than about 10 per cent of the total; secondly, the loans will be long-term and at convenient terms; and, thirdly, most of the proceeds will be used to repay former debts or accumulate reserves so that the country's foreign indebtedness will barely rise.

As regards spending, consumption is to remain at the same level as in the past two years in fact the foreign currency component of the nation's private consumption will further drop to 10.5 per cent, against 12 per cent in 1957. On the other hand, investment spending will go up to over \$200m. — one-third more than in 1959, and twice as much as in 1958.

ECONOMIC COMMENT

Indeed, if we were to discontinue investments, offset to reduce state expenditure with all grants-in-aid and fund collections — including the Development Loan — the revenue from exports, investment and German reparation payments.

Such an assumption is not realistic, but it shows the end of German reparations, due in 1963, and reductions in other revenue items, could be cushioned by reducing the pace of our economic development without causing a major economic upheaval, in particular if exports continue to expand.

HOW can this reassuring picture be reconciled with the experts' misgivings?

The answer to this query is a complex one. First, it should be admitted that on many counts experts have tended to lean over backward in underestimating our economic potential. An income of \$100m. from restitution payments (topped in the past year) could not have been imagined a few years ago. Similarly, private capital investments, income from tourism, and export proceeds have risen at an exceptionally rapid pace (e.g. the current budget anticipates an increase of 50 per cent in textile exports and 150 per cent in leather exports) and serious setbacks cannot be ruled out.

Secondly, the official statistics tend to overstate the volume of investment goods at the expense of consumption. If stricter economic criteria were applied, one would find that several millions of dollars included in the investment items will be spent not for productive projects but for expanding consumption and services for the local population, and that the consumption imports have been rising.

Thirdly, impulsive though our progress has been, the fact remains that we are still unable to maintain ourselves without foreign aid, national campaigns and Replacements, and that our foreign currency reserves are still short of an adequate minimum. Indeed, the gap in our balance of payments — about \$1m. a day — has hardly changed in several

years in spite of all efforts to reduce it, and it stands to reason that should circumstances change for the worse and require a sudden adjustment, this would involve considerable hardships which could be avoided or mitigated by a gradual process.

Lastly, however, the question itself is based on a misunderstanding. It would be misleading to claim that the standard of living in this country should be reduced because we cannot afford it; for controls were cast on the economy in order to save scarce dollars — while we have more of them than we can use — it is a moot point whether more dollars should be accumulated in cash or invested in capital goods: what worries the economist today is not directly concerned with this problem. The question is whether we are still making the best possible use of our resources, i.e. whether we can still rely on the pricing mechanism and on competitive emulation, or perhaps are already outbidding each other as to shift economic resources to less productive uses — which is characteristic of inflation.

WHAT matters, therefore, is not foreign currency but domestic purchasing power, and whether it is commensurate with the labour, real capital goods, and that are available in our economy.

In theory, a shortage of local resources could always be alleviated by additional imports, but in practice several factors militate against such a course. Excessive purchasing power (partly reflecting excess foreign currency converted into Israeli pounds) must therefore be tackled — lest it warps our economic performance even though we "can afford" the waste. Moreover, while people naturally tend to put off unpleasant duties as long as possible, reforms are sometimes easier carried out without the strain and stress of emergency.

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

Mr. Eliezer Lewin-Epstein is a Director of the Israel Productivity Board and the Israel Management Centre. Closely related fact, while his own plant the volume of work in the past five years has nearly doubled, the number of workers has gone up only from 88 to about 100. Ninety per cent of the workers are highly skilled. A company spokesman explains the efficiency this way: "We have very skilled people who know the best way to invest their time."

By HORATIO

Daring Colors
By Shelemya

de Taurénaud" 1944. It is because he is conscious of looking for an appropriate style because a parallel scene before him is already almost subconscious. Similarly, in the 1953 "Enfants Jouant au Tric Trac" he is still calling on Cocteau and a child's idea of a father sufficient for his needs. "Père Noël et les Petits Enfants Couchés" (1956).

This ability to seize a parallel example can be extended from two angles. On one hand, it makes a craftiness belonging to the totalitarianism which permitted the creation of modernism. Cubism, the use of the surface here being seen as

Moreover, one feels the elements in her paintings rush of wind or sea, mystery of the moonlit. The rhythmic placing of shapes of the colour in the paintings based

Daring Colour
By Sbelemvak

THE first solo exhibition of the works of Rslia Shesnyak at Chemernsky Gallery is a well worth seeing. She is a gifted painter who is the master of colour. In fact, she has obviously glories in it and she has a fine eye for daring combinations. Her yellows and oranges, her greens and blues and purples sing out vibrantly while at the same time she has a certain feeling for structure.

The 24 paintings shown are all near-abstracts based on the same aspect of nature, which is either sky or sea, and which is sufficiently suggested to be almost immediately comprehensible to the viewer. The artist has the elements in her paintings, the rush of wind or sea, the

The rhythmic placing of the shapes of the colour areas in the paintings based on the principle of "converging" creates a real feeling of movement, almost of shifting shapes. Particularly successful are her Negro landscapes, with colour and form working together to produce the atmosphere of the wasteland while the night sky scenes with moonlight streaming downwards have an evocative beauty.

Important Addition

Mrs. Shelenyuk started to paint in 1948 when she was still living in the U.S.A. Then she stopped for some years and in 1957 when she was

Important Addition
Mrs. Sheelashree started painting in 1944 when she was still living in the U.S. She had stopped for some time, but in 1957 when she

which Pe-
nit, when Pe-
iconogra-
ral Period in
ur la Plage*
ings à l'Ale-
plete natu-
raits of wo-
Nos. 176-179
and still de-
in his 1909
1909 he at-
majesty —
aggeration
cute "Deux

return to Israel she began to give more and more time to painting exhibiting occasionally with the artists of Hod where she has a home. The remarkable progress she has made in the short time of three years augurs for her future development and Roslyn Shelesnyak is ready to be an important addition to Israel's art.

... par la Fe-
 wonderful
 joins them
 and "Picador
 ... another
 ranch fa-
 "Busto de
 ... also a col-
 at. Picasso
 rates the
 ve Grun-
 not need
 so does not
 ... for
 have been
 the beauty
 element of
 dination of
 experience
 scribe this
 superfluous.
 H.

from the hilltops. A series of compositions are composed and get across an idea through a warm yellow-green-red palette. An early work (15) is a series of four seasons is far too vicious, both in colour and with the exception of the (16) which is a black Hartung-like stroke help give an otherwise composition an intriguing feel to depth.

Another unified painting, "The Desert" (35) which is extremely well from distance. The other is a series of all series. The series of clowns are also less successful. They too study in technique and composition. Number (17) contrasts complementary reds and greens, that recall Ensor.

It is with all the measures that one turns

the desert (15) which comes extremely well from distance. The other landscapes are all too obvious. The series of clowns is also less successful. They are too sludgy in technique and too familiar in composition. Number (17) contrasts complementary reds and greens, that recall Ensor at his worst.

It is with all the more pleasure that one turns

The story of Israel and the Middle East is brought to you by staff reporters and feature writers of THE JERUSALEM POST — the only Israeli newspaper in English.

Keep abreast of what is going on in Israel — order a subscription to the OVERSEAS WEEKLY EDITION of

THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

Printed in Jerusalem on Friday, airspeeded to reach almost every country in the world by Monday.

The Jerusalem Post Weekly, P.O.B. 81, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

The Jerusalem Post Weekly
Overseas Edition
P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem

Please enter the following subscription for The Weekly Overseas Edition of
THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY - cheque enclosed

Name: _____

Address

—

.....

10

10

is
not.
rea-
stat-
and
ace
iv-
ia
gh
ea.
t
ght
or,
was
ra-
ive

per
nd
of
ed
to-
rta

Battle of the Books Begins

Price War Follows End of Import Controls on Reading Matter

By David Krivine

WITH the release of import controls on books, newspapers, and periodicals, the book market is expected to see a marked change in the shop windows of Israel's book-sellers and news-stands. More exotic newspapers, more colorful magazines, and more fashionable novels will be available. Selling will become more competitive, both in price and in presentation. Above all, the small bookshop now has a better chance of coming to the fore.

Not that prices will be lower than formerly, for the penalty of liberalization is an increase in the exchange rate. Up to April 15, published material was imported at IL2.30 to the dollar, but now it is IL2.50 to the dollar, free of import duties. Now the importer must buy his dollars from holders of foreign currency accounts, and the rate at present is IL2.37 to the dollar (it is expected to go down in the coming months).

15 Per Cent Dearest

Yet although foreign currency costs 15 per cent more, book prices are expected to rise by half that proportion, or 7.5 per cent, according to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Up to now the price war between the small and large booksellers, the large importer, who generally possesses their own bookshops, and the small booksellers, which will be sold at IL2.50 to the dollar, is expected to be settled.

Even this new rate for retail sales involves a loss to the importer as compared with former prices.

They are selling books to the shops at IL2.15 to the dollar, less than the exchange rate of IL2.37 which they pay for foreign currency. In other words, their profits are confined to less than the wholesale rebate they receive from the publishers. They still leave a 25 per cent mark-up for the retailers, or the same as they enjoyed when imports were controlled.

But some retailers are prepared to make do with less than a 25 per cent mark-up so as to increase their turnover. In order, in particular, to draw customers from the well-stocked big stores in the main streets to the smaller shops in the side roads. And they are in the process of asking themselves whether they can get away with it.

Customer on Top

This apprehension throws a light on the conditions previously prevailing. The trouble with restrictions on production or imports is that power resides at the top — in the hands of the manufacturer and the importer. A free market turns the situation upside down, giving the power to the customer and next to him, to the bookshop that serves the customer.

Up to now the small bookseller had to go cap in hand to the importer, and often had to accept his terms — to take not just the books wanted by his customers but also the less popular publications.

Under the new conditions, the bookseller is free to refuse to order anything he does not want to sell, and to order only what he wants to sell.

Why should these apprehensions still survive now that the book trade is freed from all limitations and con-

trols? Because trade arrangements are rapidly being concluded to perpetuate and extend exclusive distribution rights between foreign publishers and local agents. The exclusive agents for Pan Books, Panther Books, Fontana Books, Constable Books, Blandford Books and the publications of Collins and Hugo's Language Institute. They represent Golden Press, Simon and Schuster, and have told their retailers in a circular letter that they are busy negotiating further contracts. Other firms have their agencies too — ABC Bookstores represent Signet Books, whereas the small bookshops are outside the running for receiving such monopoly rights. And they wonder whether, if they want supplies of these highly saleable publications, they will once again have to come to terms with the predictions of the well-entrenched agencies.

All agree, however, that the new liberalization is a blessed relief and offers over most of the field a freedom that was formerly only a pipe-dream. Israel has now open access to the world market, and can purchase any publications they like in any quantities they please.

Imports last year came to \$70m of which \$450,000 from France, \$500,000 from the U.K. Free imports were limited to the \$500,000 of foreign currency made available by the Treasury, and the balance was obtained by the sale of the expenditure must be on professional and technical books, or on books of general interest.

Wider Choice

All these vexations will now be a thing of the past. No distinctions exist any more between professional works and other kinds of publication. As the turnover

in each shop increases, booksellers will make a smaller profit margin on each book, which is itself a disinflationary trend — though on the other hand, dealers are beginning to practice a policy of selling on credit in order to win customers. A reshuffle is taking place. Some declining dealers who continued to exist by virtue of their import quotas are now abandoning the struggle, whereas energetic new booksellers are now free to import as much as they dare.

Total demand is not anticipated to rise much above the level of the past. The chief change, however, is that suppliers will be struggling to sell, instead of customers struggling to buy. That is why small shopkeepers all over the country are rubbing their hands, rolling up their sleeves and getting down enthusiastically to the enormous pressure of the enormous demand.

Many wish they had more working capital and, in particular, more space in their stores. Lack of shelf room will make them more choosy in their orders. Even the exclusive agents will have more and more to deliver on the new and more choosy customers. The battle of the books is on!

By GEORGE LEONOF

THE crime novel as a literary genre, you would think, is a well-worn, well-trodden path. It is a genre of defence, then, say, the weather. It may be good or bad, discussed or ignored, approved or cursed, but it is just no question of its right to exist.

One has heard, of course, that in the Soviet Union where the detective novel is officially disapproved for its escapism and obsession with crime, authors are encouraged to portray the positive aspects of Soviet realism.

With concessions to the accepted Soviet view that Western literature is pervaded by feelings of gloom, alcoholism, mysticism, eroticism and a few other capitalist ills, Miss Shaginyan writes a novel which is a real police story, a real police story, a real police story.

The author is septuagenarian Marietta Shaginyan, Soviet Armenian winner of the Stalin Prize, and her novel, "The Detective," is a masterpiece of the genre. It is a novel of the Soviet Writers Union, although it appeared in the Prague literary weekly, "Literatura," in 1957. It was translated into English by the publisher, "East Europe," a monthly review published in New York.

The occasion of her article was the publication, in the "Mladá Fronta" of Prague, of one of Agatha Christie's novels, an event which, Miss Shaginyan writes, "passed with impunity — no lightning struck."

She favours detective fiction "for no other reason than that young people yearn for literature which captivates them from the first page on." But she puts forward a number of other reasons which may yet win the "whodunnit" recognition in her part of the world.

Marietta Shaginyan blames the fact that the thriller is "practically unavailable" in the U.S.S.R. on, unfortunately, prejudiced critics, most of whom have never read a detective novel in the original because they know no foreign language. Others she dismisses as hypocrites, and cites the case of a "prominent expert in English literature," Korney Chukovsky, a harsh critic of this type of novel, "who made a desperate phone call some time ago from his hospital bed asking

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week



YEHUDA BACON: "The Woman" (monotype). From the artist's current exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists House.

Soviet Author Defends Whodunnits

By GEORGE LEONOF

THE crime novel as a literary genre, you would think, is a well-worn, well-trodden path. It is a genre of defence, then, say, the weather. It may be good or bad, discussed or ignored, approved or cursed, but it is just no question of its right to exist.

One has heard, of course, that in the Soviet Union where the detective novel is officially disapproved for its escapism and obsession with crime, authors are encouraged to portray the positive aspects of Soviet realism.

With concessions to the accepted Soviet view that Western literature is pervaded by feelings of gloom, alcoholism, mysticism, eroticism and a few other capitalist ills, Miss Shaginyan writes a novel which is a real police story, a real police story, a real police story.

The author is septuagenarian Marietta Shaginyan, Soviet Armenian winner of the Stalin Prize, and her novel, "The Detective," is a masterpiece of the genre. It is a novel of the Soviet Writers Union, although it appeared in the Prague literary weekly, "Literatura," in 1957. It was translated into English by the publisher, "East Europe," a monthly review published in New York.

The occasion of her article was the publication, in the "Mladá Fronta" of Prague, of one of Agatha Christie's novels, an event which, Miss Shaginyan writes, "passed with impunity — no lightning struck."

She favours detective fiction "for no other reason than that young people yearn for literature which captivates them from the first page on." But she puts forward a number of other reasons which may yet win the "whodunnit" recognition in her part of the world.

Marietta Shaginyan blames the fact that the thriller is "practically unavailable" in the U.S.S.R. on, unfortunately, prejudiced critics, most of whom have never read a detective novel in the original because they know no foreign language. Others she dismisses as hypocrites, and cites the case of a "prominent expert in English literature," Korney Chukovsky, a harsh critic of this type of novel, "who made a desperate phone call some time ago from his hospital bed asking

friends for some detective novels."

Miss Shaginyan goes further, and claims that authors of detective stories are among the West's best writers because only the fittest survive the enormous pressure of competition in this field. Indeed, she lists the detective novel as possibly the best type of literature in the Western world, although she makes an "orthodox" reservation with regard to "a limited number of books of revolutionary and proletarian character by progressive authors."

With concessions to the accepted Soviet view that Western literature is pervaded by feelings of gloom, alcoholism, mysticism, eroticism and a few other capitalist ills, Miss Shaginyan writes a novel which is a real police story, a real police story, a real police story.

The author is septuagenarian Marietta Shaginyan, Soviet Armenian winner of the Stalin Prize, and her novel, "The Detective," is a masterpiece of the genre. It is a novel of the Soviet Writers Union, although it appeared in the Prague literary weekly, "Literatura," in 1957. It was translated into English by the publisher, "East Europe," a monthly review published in New York.

The occasion of her article was the publication, in the "Mladá Fronta" of Prague, of one of Agatha Christie's novels, an event which, Miss Shaginyan writes, "passed with impunity — no lightning struck."

She favours detective fiction "for no other reason than that young people yearn for literature which captivates them from the first page on." But she puts forward a number of other reasons which may yet win the "whodunnit" recognition in her part of the world.

Marietta Shaginyan blames the fact that the thriller is "practically unavailable" in the U.S.S.R. on, unfortunately, prejudiced critics, most of whom have never read a detective novel in the original because they know no foreign language. Others she dismisses as hypocrites, and cites the case of a "prominent expert in English literature," Korney Chukovsky, a harsh critic of this type of novel, "who made a desperate phone call some time ago from his hospital bed asking

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

The Novel on the Couch

By Mendel Kohnsky

LOVE AND DEATH IN THE AMERICAN NOVEL by Leslie Fiedler. Critter Books, New York, 50¢ (Available on loan at the USIS Libraries in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.)

THIS book is worth reading for its sheer brilliance, for the intellectual fireworks which burst from almost every page. It is a testimony to the amazing erudition of its author who refers to an unbelievable number of books, many of them forgotten, soon after publication — long before Leslie Fiedler was born.

"Love and Death in the American Novel" is also a massive and exhaustive survey of American fiction, the first since L. Parrington's "Main Currents in American Thought." Its ambition is to trace the development of the novel since the beginning — till "Marjorie Morningstar." It will probably be used for many years as a reference book, and intelligent readers will find it most useful once they learn to liberate the wealth of material from the procrustean bed of doctrine into which the author forced it.

The doctrine is psychoanalysis, an interpretation of the American novel as a projection of the secret sexual lives and fear of mature sex of their writers. Every American novelist, with no exception, he maintains, has suffered from it, and we do not find, therefore, depictions of mature love, but only depictions of immature, emotionally developed woman in their works.

Puritan Influence

When the novel first appeared in America, there were two traditions prevailing in European fiction: the sentimental novel, as developed by Samuel Richardson in England and brought to lower in France and the Gothic novel initiated by Horace Walpole. American authors could not follow the first because puritanical conventions prevented honest descriptions of love between

men and women, and also because they were and still are sexually immature. Thus they chose to follow the Gothic novel with its theme of flight and pursuit against a background of haunted castles and forbidding landscapes — a projection of the authors' nameless fears.

The failure of the American fiction writer to deal with adult heterosexual love, Mr. Fiedler contends, has pushed him into an obsession with death, rape, incest, and what he calls "innocent homosexuality." This was true of Charles Brockden Brown, the first American professional novelist at the beginning of the 19th century, as it is true of William Faulkner today. The conditions of life in the U.S. have imposed it on authors, and no matter how they try, what philosophy and aesthetic principles they consciously accept, it is there, if not on the surface then on a lower level, and one only has to know how to read, not between but below the lines, to find it. Mr. Fiedler hopes that after perusing "Love and Death in the American Novel" no one will be able to go back again to "Huckleberry Finn." The Last of the Mohicans and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" without being disturbed by the truth of themselves and of American culture hidden there.

What is that truth? Let us take an example, the scene of little Eva dying in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The child lay panting on her pillow, as one exhausted by the large clear eyes rolled up and fixed. Ah, what said those eyes, that spoke so much of heaven? Earth was passed, and earthly pain; but so solemn, so mysterious was the triumphant brightness of the face, that it looked like an angel's face, a little form — sleeping never to awake.

Behind the Tears

Generations of little girls cried, and let us hope still do and will, over this sentimental picture, but did they know, for their scene moved them so much actually meant? Here is Mr. Fiedler's interpretation: "If there seems something grotesque about the rising of the scene, so naked a relish of the stiffening white body between the white sheets; if we know, from the usually queasy voyeurism in this insistence on entering the boudoirs of immature girls, it is perhaps the fault of our post-Freudian imaginations incapable of responding sentimentally rather than analytically to such images. The bed we know is a place of deflowering as well as of dying."

The translation by Mr. Michael Bullock is as near perfect as any I have ever read. The second volume in the series, "Nest of Sinners," is a good narrative, and in general only authors who have some standing in their own country will be considered. The first two volumes come from Germany and Poland.

The approach of Alfred Andersch in "The Redhead" (25¢) is vigorous and anti-Nazi. His technique is original, his people come alive and there is plenty of violence in the story. And yet in parts it makes dull reading. Perhaps it is the conscientious, theoretical approach that makes it so.

The plot is laid in Venice.

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

PAULA ARNOLD

and in the bridal bed, a young girl, still virgin, dies to be replaced — by the woman, mourning forever the little thing she once was. At least, so an age of innocence dreamed the event; they did not have to understand what they dreamed. With no sense of indecorum, they penetrated, behind Mrs. Stowe's bedroom of the Pure Young Thing and participated in the kill.

While this interpretation may strike one as rather arbitrary — it is quite acceptable, and in the case of a bad writer like Harriet Beecher Stowe also plausible. But what about a writer of superior skill, one who has the ability and the tools to create a work of art made superior by his full control of the material? Does he, too, so embarrassingly reveal his subconscious desires, or does he reveal only what he wants to, particularly if he studied Freud well?

Mr. Fiedler rules out the possibility of a writer having total control over his material, so that intention and result should be one. He also seems to think that the more a book gets out of hand, the greater it is, and if, try as he may, he cannot interpret a novel in a way to fit his theory, he consigns its author to the worst of all limbo, calling him a middle-brow.

Probing Too Deep

While "Love and Death in the American Novel" is characteristically loaded with references to literary hundreds, it is referred to only in passing. On the other hand, exhaustive treatment is given to major writers like Mark Twain, Melville, Hemingway and Faulkner who lend themselves well to the author's eros and thence to interpretation.

The result of Mr. Fiedler's analysis is sort of a literary "one upmanship," getting the better of the novelist by revealing what he wanted to conceal but actually said in a code invented by his subconscious — that F. Scott Fitzgerald feared the act of sex, Ernest Hemingway fears women, and William Faulkner just despises them.

The question one may ask is, reading "Love and Death in the American Novel" is whether only novelists "give themselves away" in their works, or do perhaps critics do too? What makes a critic peep through the keyhole into the private lives of authors? What makes him desire to turn the reader from enjoyment of good literature to a search for secrets? And last of all, how can he go on punishing himself by reading all these books which fill him with revulsion?

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

THE Biblical epithet "Em Habanim" Mother of Bens — is rightly borne by Mrs. Rivka Guber who, having lost her two boys in battle, became the mother of a whole region. Havel Lachish, for many no more than a geographical abstraction, springs to life in her book, "The Mother of Bens" (Davar, 24¢ pp. illustrated).

When the idea of creating the Lachish settlement region began to turn into the reality of building, planting and settling in, the veteran Guber couple left their own farm at Kfar Warburg and came to live at one of the new immigrant villages in one tiny room with neither water nor electricity. This book is not about themselves but about the birthpangs of Lachish, the newcomers' difficulties of adjustment, the hardships, the internal strife, jealousy and prejudice, and about the dedication of those others who came to help.

The Lachish experiment was accompanied by much trial-and-error and carried out by quite unconventional means. The urgency with which everything had to be prepared for the streams of settlers in the ship-to-village hey-day is illustrated by the story of the cotton gin in 1941. During the cotton season, while work was in full swing, the walls and roof of the factory building were hastily being erected around the humming machines already operating day and night in three shifts.

Mrs. Guber's main duties were concerned with education, and here she often came up against a wall of reluctance, of people sticking to old customs, unwilling or incapable of changing their attitude towards new conceptions of life, unable, for instance, to grasp the idea of collective responsibility or of respect for another man's work. The ensuing problems gave rise to much heart-break and the authors' replies a very critical attitude to those in charge for mis-handling of delicate situations. Nevertheless, there is a note of pride and optimism felt throughout these pages that makes us realize the inevitability of ultimate success for these courageous, devoted men and women.

A NEW issue of Keshet 1961, a quarterly now in its third year, has appeared with a fair amount of exciting and thought-provoking material (Am Hanefer, Tel Aviv, edited by Aharon Amir, 18¢ pp. 112). Its main topics are "Army and Democracy" (the

minutes of a symposium), a subject which in the hands of the participants, soon became "The Army as a Danger to Democracy," as Dr. Moshe Sneh observed at one point. Taking part in what seems to have been a lively debate, were, among others, such political opponents as Moshe Dayan, Galili, Yosef Sapir and S.Z. Abramov. While the historical aspect of the subject was treated by T. Talmon. Among the dangers the army poses to democracy, exaggerated security measures, e.g. about its budget — was a common complaint, while a suggestion for a kind of national security council was thrown up as one way of controlling the danger. The debate ended, inevitably, in agreement to disagree.

A second major subject, China, is represented by a political analysis by Y. Gilboa, a charming childhood memory by Lu Ha-sun and a few samples of ancient and modern poetry.

H. Golomb, a youthful newcomer to the field of literary criticism, traces at length the elements in Nathan Alterman's poetry: the father image and the feminine "you."

The common denominator of the contributions seems to be an unimaginative use of extremely short lines, more often than not resulting in halting phrases, artificial rhythms and interrupted flow of ideas. One exception is Yehuda Shavit's "Circle," with its suggestive use of verbal effects and harmony between form and content.

Finally, an article by Paul Levy about the metaphysics of art is rich in bold definitions and thoughts about art as a synthesis of time and space or a fusion of the objective and the subjective.

M.A.

... and English

An Anthology of Russian Literature in the Soviet Period (Modern Library Paper-back, IL3.48) is outstanding because of the inclusion of Zamiatin's novel "We." This remarkable work was written in the early 1920s and was the precursor of "Brave New World" and "1984." It takes the reader to a period when mankind is rapidly reduced to mathematics. Formulae and although there are still chinks in the armour (the eye of Big Brother — in this case "The Benefactor" — is not omnipresent as in Orwell's introduction of the "surgical removal of fantasy" presage the immediate triumph of conformism. Not surprisingly, Zamiatin spent his last years outside the Soviet Union, but this novel, written inside Russia in the very early days of the Revolution, is a tour-de-force and deserves to be better known.

In general, the nonconformist Soviet literature is vastly more interesting than the monotonous results of the official line. This volume, edited, translated and provided

with a racy introduction and commentary by Bernard Guilbert Guerney, contains contributions by just about all the masters of the genre, literature starting with Gorki and including Blok, Mayakovsky, Babel, Pasternak, Zoshchenko, two extremely funny pieces by Ilf and Petrov and an unusual piece by Ilya Ehrenburg in which he forecasts that the tribe of Israel will continue to be bathed in its own blood even as a woman in travail, giving birth, upon the squares of the cities of Europe, to yet one more child that betrays it" but adding "how can I do ought but love this matlock in the hands of the millennium?"

G.V.

THOSE of us who "man-ly" and who stay on the right side of the law, the psychiatrist and everyday relationships with the opposite sex, the boss and the wife — are on the "inside." The people who don't are the subjects of Alexander Trotschi's "The Outsider" (Signet, IL2.20) a novelette in the English "Argosy" magazine. It is a story of a man who kills his mistress. The novelette "hero" accidentally kills his mistress, but becomes a real murderer when he lets another man hang for his crime. Trotschi writes with deceptive ease and never overstates his characters. He uncovers them, however, with a disconcerting eye and has that attribute of the true story teller: he can make your flesh creep.

M.R.

French Publisher Exhibits

THE hall on the second floor of the Hebrew University Library in Jerusalem is almost entirely taken up with an exhibition of books, booklets, and periodicals of all shapes and sizes. They represent a variety of works in almost every field of French culture and scholarship.

The Presses Universitaires de France is currently celebrating its 40th anniversary by publishing a book, "The French Publisher," a collection of essays, most of whom have never read a detective novel in the original because they know no foreign language. Others she dismisses as hypocrites, and cites the case of a "prominent expert in English literature," Korney Chukovsky, a harsh critic of this type of novel, "who made a desperate phone call some time ago from his hospital bed asking

Stamp of the Week

Stamp of the Week

Stamp

